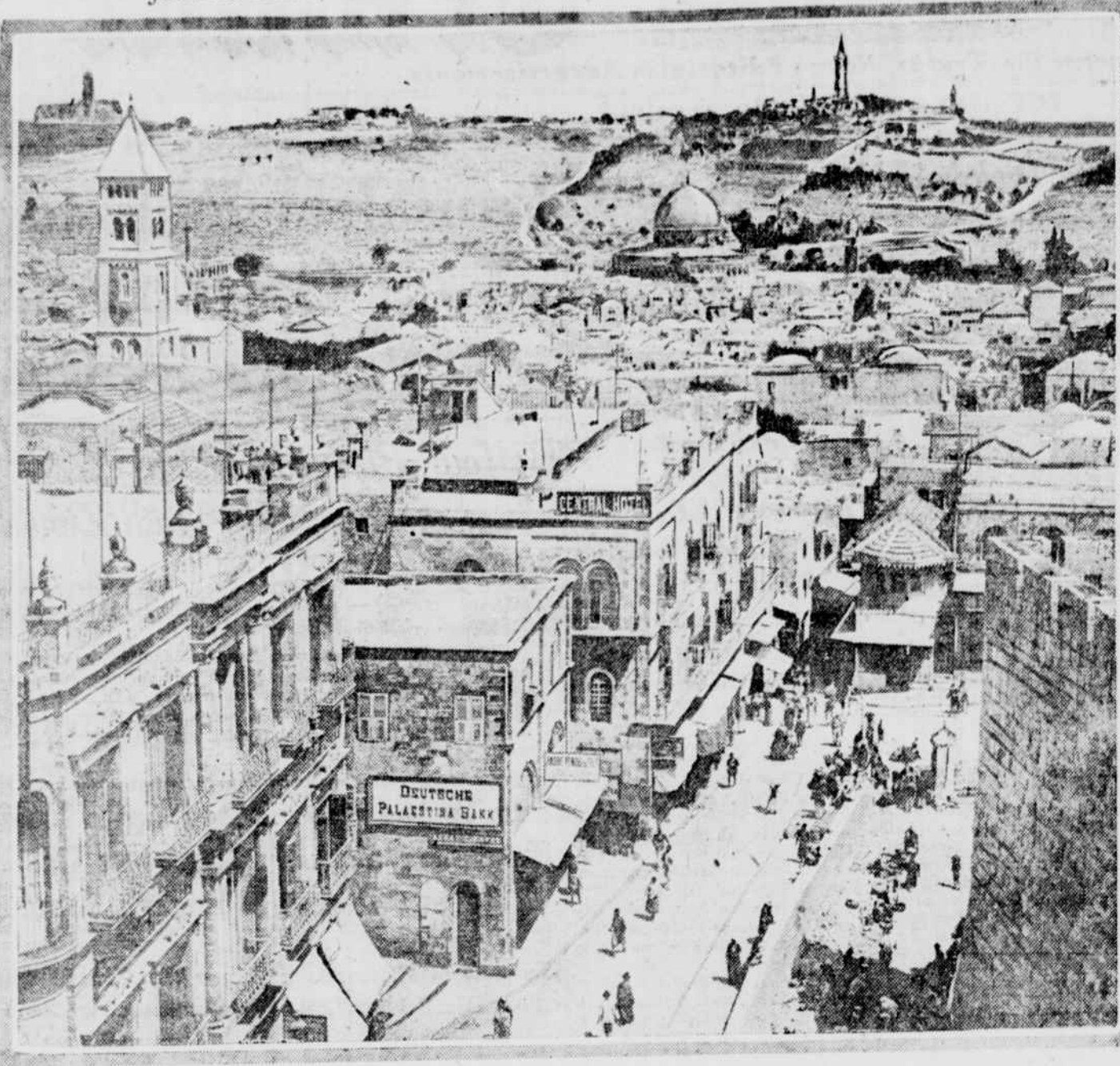


JERUSALEM, LOOKING TOWARD THE MOUNT OF OLIVES



This photograph of Jerusalem as it is today was taken looking eastward from the Tower of David at the Jaffa gate toward the Mount of Olives, and is remarkable for the number of Germanized institutions it shows.

Jerusalem Centre Of Many Battles Through Centuries

Jerusalem's origin is lost in the mists of time, but reference in the Tell-el-Amarna letters and in Genesis ix, 18, show it flourished long before Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt. It was strongly fortified when the tribe of Judah captured the region about the south and remained in the hands of the Jebusites until King David captured it and made it his capital.

David's son, Solomon, erected a royal palace, temple and other beautiful buildings, which caused the Queen of Sheba to remark that "the half had never been told" to her about its wonders.

After being a tributary state of the Assyrian Empire for many years, the city rebelled and was besieged and captured by Nebuchadnezzar (587-566 B. C.). The splendid buildings were levelled and the population carried into captivity.

Fifty years later Cyrus permitted the Jews to return and rebuild their holy city. About fifty thousand are supposed to have come back. The city was mostly under Persian rule until the time of Alexander's conquests. The Greek Emperor does not seem to have visited Jerusalem, but for one hundred years the city was subject to the Greek rulers of Egypt.

Greeks Once Held It
In 197 B. C. the Graeco-Roman Kingdom of Antioch gained control. A determined effort was made to Hellenize the population. This led to continued disorders, and finally Antiochus IV, in 168 B. C., massacred a large part of the people, broke down the walls and erected an altar of Jupiter in the temple.

Then Judas Maccabeus, a Jewish priest, and his brothers led a successful revolt, purified the temple and restored the fortifications.

The capture of the city by the Roman Pompey in 63 B. C. had no disastrous consequences, and the place attained great prosperity under Herod the Great, 37 B. C. He built a hippodrome, a theatre, a great reservoir and many other magnificent buildings and reconstructed the temple on a magnificent scale.

This period of good fortune terminated with the terrible siege and capture by Titus in 70 A. D., when most of the city was laid in ruins. About 130 A. D. the Emperor Hadrian rebuilt it, but forbade all Jews to enter it. From Hadrian to Constantine the Great little is known of its history. Constantine built the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The city was now a favorite resort of Christian pilgrims.

Captured by Persians
Jerusalem was captured by the Persians in 614, recovered by the Emperor Heraclius in 628, and taken by the Caliph Omar in 637. The Arab Mahometans treated the Christians leniently. It was a different matter when the wild Seljuk Turks took possession, in 1077. Their maltreatment of the Christians principally brought about the Crusades, and in 1099 Godfrey of Bouillon and his comrades wrested it from the infidels.

Godfrey was offered the kingship, but he refused to wear "a crown of gold where the savior had worn a crown of thorns," and called himself simply "Protector of the Sepulchre."

In 1187 the line of Christian rulers terminated with the conquest of Saladin. In 1229 the Emperor Frederick II got possession of the city by treaty with the Sultan Kameel, and in 1244 it passed finally out of Christian hands to this day with the capture by the Khazemians.

Hapsburgs Held Crown
The title of King of Jerusalem, however, was long borne by the kings of Naples and Sicily, from whom it passed by marriage, etc., to the Hapsburgs.



General Sir Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby.

Jews' New Liberty May Thwart Fulfilment of Zionist Hopes

Fall of Jerusalem Brings Realization Near, but Ambition Which Thrived During Persecution May Lose Force Now Russia Is Free

By D. M. Hermalin
Yiddish Editor American Alliance for Labor and Democracy

Jews throughout the world are thrilled with the tidings that they are on the threshold of realizing their hopes of eighteen centuries and once more become a nation on the soil where their ancestors taught monotheism and morality, where their heroes fought and died for their country.

The Central Powers and the Allies are vying with each other in assuring the Jews that their dream of the ages will become a reality. There are two important questions attached to this movement:

1. Do the Jews want Palestine?
2. Will they rebuild their old motherland if it is given to them?

By devoting ourselves to the treatment of these two questions we will get an insight into the more important Jewish question in general.

The Jews loved their country no less than any other people loved their land. When the Romans exterminated a third of their people, destroyed Jerusalem and drove more than half of the Jews into captivity, the small remainder did not cease hoping and planning to reconquer their territory and reestablish themselves as a nation.

A guerrilla war followed until the great revolution under Bar Cochba took a firm hold. When this was crushed the unfortunate were beaten into submission, that they seemed to have decided to resort to the might of arms no more, but to wait for the grace of God to make an end to their sufferings.

Jewish and Gentile Ideals Clash
Until that time they kept close to the vicinity of their homeland, expecting to realize their hopes earlier or later. But the debacle under Bar Cochba seemed to have dampened their ardor and blasted their hopes for the time being at least. They thus began to spread and emigrate into faraway countries, where they freely indulged in all kinds of business undertakings and industrial development.

It is remarkable how the Jews and other nations always came to a clash in ideas and ideals and could not come to an understanding in order to bring about an amalgamation. The Jews considered themselves as the only chosen people of the Divinity, and thought themselves far more advanced than their neighbors. They even took it for granted that they were destined to be the teachers of, and pathfinders for, humanity.

The other nations, however, took just the opposite view of the Jews. The Roman historian Tacitus regarded them as barbarians and idolaters of the worst sort. He depicted them as a very low caste, and ascribed to them the myth that in their Holy of Holies they were paying homage to an ass's head.

When the Jews decided to mingle freely with their captors, they thought that they were doing them a favor. They wanted to be coaxed, patted on the back and thanked for their acquiescence. The Gentiles, however, did

to have been meant as a symbol of German domination of the holy places. Besides those mentioned there are many other German hospitals, schools, orphanages, etc., in Jerusalem, and seven-tenths of the "authentic souvenirs" sold to tourists in the bazaar were "made in Germany."

The bell in the Russian tower was dragged up from Jaffa by throngs of enthusiastic Russian tourists twenty years before the Germans came along and built their more "colossal" monument.

Half way up the Mount of Olives, near the center of the picture, is the Dome of the Rock, or Mosque of Omar, the site of Solomon's Temple. On this spot Abraham is said to have made ready to sacrifice his son Isaac to the Lord, when the ram appeared miraculously in a bush. Here too, David built his altar.

Directly in back of the mosque is the Garden of Gethsemane, scene of Christ's agony. Here Judas betrayed him with a kiss.

In the immediate foreground is the business centre. Next to the German Bank stands the Central Hotel, a favorite with tourists.

Breaking Down Mitteleuropa



The solid black line in the map shows the British in Palestine (1) and in Mesopotamia (2), and the Russians in Armenia (3) have bitten into the Turkish territory which constitutes the Asiatic section of Mitteleuropa, over which the Kaiser has extended his domination.

Church in Greece was kept alive by the Moslems. Then the suffering became unbearable, and the war of liberation was the result. The Greeks prevailed. Still, modern Greece would not have been able to make much progress if Turkey had not kept up a continual persecution of the Greek people in Asia Minor and the Balkan Peninsula, where the greatest numbers dwell.

It was Turkey that helped the Greeks increase in number in their reconquered land. What would have happened if the Turks had exercised leniency toward their Greek subjects after they acquired an independent state? The Greeks in Greece would not have increased in number, and the best we could say about them would be that they would have had a country without a people.

If Palestine had been given to the Jews ten, or even five, years ago, during the persecution in Russia, of the ill treatment in Rumania and of the anti-Semitic movements in Austria-Hungary and Germany, millions of their numbers would have flocked to redeemed Judea, and a new Jewish state would have sprung up among the ruins of a devastated land. Jewish money, Jewish perseverance, Jewish labor and Jewish skill would have combined in great force to make an arid land fruitful, to build modern docks and wharves, to establish factories, introduce industries and after much effort make the undertaking a success.

But the aspect suddenly underwent a great change. Russia, the home of six million Jews, became a free country. No matter what sort of a government Russia will establish after the great world war is over, it is going to be a free government, where the Jews will be equal before the law. Rumania has promised, and the Allies will see to it that she keeps her promise—that her Jews will be thoroughly emancipated.

Austria-Hungary and Germany will, after the war, do away with their anti-Semitism, seeing that even in Russia equality will be established. What will then be the compelling force that will drive the Jews to abandon their Western homes of a higher state of civilization and migrate to a land of ruins surrounded by roving Bedouins, bloodthirsty Arabs and hordes of semi-savages?

Not To Reestablish Ancient Rites
Some maintain that the motive power might be the reestablishment of their old religious services. There is no hope for this. England has explicitly said that if Palestine is restored to the Jews they would have to keep aloof from all the sacred shrines established by other religions.

On Mount Moriah, where Solomon's Temple once stood, above all other edifices of old Israel, the Mahometans erected the famous Mosque of Omar, considered as one of the most adored centres of Islam. Even if it were possible to demolish the mosque, the great mass of the Jewish liberals would never permit the rebuilding of the Temple, with a high priest and sacrifices.

Zionists See Hopes Fulfilled In Capture of Jerusalem

Nathan Straus Elated by British Victory, While Thousands of Jews in the City Plan for Big Meetings on December 23

American Zionists are convinced that the capture of Jerusalem by the British has removed the last obstacle in the way of realizing their 2,000-year-old hope—the establishment of a legally assured home for the Jews in Palestine.

Yesterday's news gave renewed impetus to the plans of the Federated American Zionists for the demonstration scheduled to take place at Carnegie Hall, December 23. But the meeting, originally intended only as a celebration of the announcement by Lord Balfour that the British government had recognized the claims of the Zionists, now will become a victory jubilee.

The world-wide movement of Jews to form a "publicly secured and legally assured" home in Palestine is declared to have the support of the majority of the 3,000,000 Jews in the United States. According to figures on record at the headquarters of the Provisional Executive Committee of the Zionist movement, at 41 East Twenty-third Street, there are 600,000 Jewish adults in this country, half of whom are willing to sign papers supporting the movement and pay a poll tax for the privilege of doing so.

Have Fifty-Two Colonies
The organization, according to A. H. Frommenson, its publicity director, already has fifty-two colonies in Palestine and numerous institutions there which it is supporting. These institutions, as listed yesterday, are:

The Anglo-Palestine Company, the Zionist Bank, of which Dr. Israel Levy is director; Bezalel, the Zionist school of arts and crafts; three kindergarten schools, school for teachers of Zionist schools, school for girls, school for boys, and a Rabbinical seminary.

One of the immediate results of yesterday's announcement of the British victory will be an increase in the number of Zionists in Palestine and an additional investment in institutions supported by the Zionist movement.

The meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on the evening of December 23 had promised to the capacity of the hall before it was known that Jerusalem actually was in the hands of the British. Because of the enthusiasm among New York Jews yesterday it was immediately announced that overflow meetings would be held elsewhere if necessary. Arrangements for such meetings probably will be announced within the next few days.

Straus Is Elated
Nathan Straus, known as "the grand old man of American Jewry," who recently announced that he would finance the trip of any recognized Zionist to Palestine, was elated when he heard of the bloodless victory of the British. "I can only say that I am so happy the victory was won without bloodshed," he said. "Just now it is all too new, too big to be discussed in detail. Within a few days I will be able to say more about my plans; but not yet."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, one of the most ardent Zionists in the city, said that he was doubly happy at the news, because it would give the Jews opportunity to solve their problems in their own long hoped-for manner. Suggestions that Russia had solved the problem of the Jews, he said, were not to be considered, as the Jew must solve his own problems on soil that was originally Jewish.

Bishop David H. Greer, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, said that it was difficult to determine just what the result of the British victory might be. "The fall of Jerusalem, taking it out of the hands of the Moslems and placing it in the hands of a Christian power, is a most significant and notable event," he said. "Coming on the eve of Christmas, it will take us back to the sacred memories and traditions of the Holy Land in a new way."

"Whether the Jews will wish to return to this city in large numbers is a subject of interesting speculation, but it is too early to forecast such a result. This may mean the nucleus for a new nation under British rule or protection."

Those who arrived to-day were Senators J. B. Kendrick, of Wyoming, and U. S. Kenyon, of Iowa; Representatives Frederick C. Hicks, of New York; B. W. Parker, of New Jersey, and former Representative Thomas Stout, of Montana.

The Congressmen and a number of army and navy officers who were also passengers experienced one of the roughest voyages in the ship's years of service. They saw a deckhand washed overboard by mountainous seas and drowned, and were left

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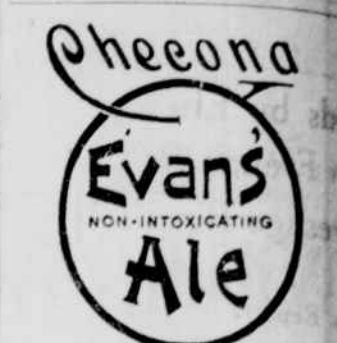
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